Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

University of California Publications in Mathematics, volume 1, no. 12, April 12, 1920: "A set of five postulates for Boolean algebras in terms of the operation 'exception'" by J. S. Taylor, 241–248.

Zeitschrift für mathematischen und naturwissenschaftlichen Unterricht, volume 50, nos. 11–12, published January 10, 1920: "Zur elementaren Behandlung von Exponentialfunktion und Logarithmus" by A. Loewy, 330–339; "Bücherbesprechungen," 340–347—Volume 51, no. 1, published February 5: "Die Simsonsche Gerade" by R. Henke, 1–12; Lektorate für Mathematik, ein Vorschlag zur Erweiterung des mathematischen Hochschulunterrichts" by A. Rohrberg, 13–17; "Kleine Mitteilungen," 18–24.

AMERICAN DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS.

S. P. Shugert, The resolvents of König and other types of symmetric functions. Lancaster, Pa., 1919. 19 pp. (University of Pennsylvania, 1914.)

UNDERGRADUATE MATHEMATICS CLUBS.

Edited by U. G. Mitchell, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

If our readers know of the formation or existence of undergraduate mathematics clubs which have not been mentioned in this department we would be glad to have them send us full information concerning their organization and activities. We hope, too, that clubs which plan their programs for the year soon after the opening of college will send us copies without waiting for a request from the editor. The issuing of a printed folder in October or November giving information about the club as well as times, places and programs for meetings during the year seems to contribute decidedly to the success of the work and the number of clubs which are adopting the plan is increasing. A sample of such a folder will be sent by the editor of the department to any one requesting it.

Appendix A, pages 227–230 of Marie Gugle's *Modern Junior Mathematics*, Book 2 (New York, The Gregg Publishing Co., 1920), is devoted to "Mathematics Clubs." Sample programs are given to show how the same topic may be used in various grades by making the treatment different in each case. A list of thirty-four topics and twelve titles of books and magazines are given. While these programs, topics and references are intended for high schools they may prove suggestive to club program makers in colleges.

In response to our request published sometime ago for suggestions which might be used in social meetings, Mr. John W. Arnold, Treasurer of the Undergraduate Mathematics Club at the University of Illinois, sends the following account of the annual social meeting of their club held Friday evening, March 12, 1920.

The company of about eighty persons was numbered and tagged upon arrival and later divided by means of the last digit of the number into five groups—followers of Newton, Descartes, Euclid, Leibniz, and Pythagoras—who arranged themselves around separate tables and vied with each other for the honors of the evening. As a beginning, the several parties, by turns, presented charades representing mathematical terms which were guessed with more or less difficulty by the other groups. Music followed and then some time was spent at work on a motley assortment of odd, unusual, and unique problems of a generally baffling nature. All the old and a number of new tricks, puzzles and paradoxes were brought out and debated within the groups, solutions being presented to "headquarters" for verification. For the remainder of the evening the gathering puzzled over mathematical anagrams. "Geometrical refreshments" were served in the form of gelid spheres inscribed in right circular cones in quantities approaching ∞.

CLUB ACTIVITIES.

MATHEMATICS CLUB OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln. [*1918*, 313, 459; *1919*, 263–264.]

The officers of the club for the year 1919–20 were: President, Josiah A. Brooks '20; vice-president, Stella Abraham '21; secretary, Benjamin F. Margolin '21.

October 27, 1919: "The classification of real numbers" by Professor William C. Brenke.

November 13: "Curious configurations in geometry" by Professor Tracy A. Pierce; "Binomial coefficients" by Randolph T. Major '22.

January 16, 1920: "The Rhind mathematical papyrus" by Professor Albert L. Candy; "Formulæ used in artillery" by George S. Madsen '22; "How long a strip of paper would be required to write out the value of $2^{2^{36}}$, counting 10 digits per inch?", solution by Thomas G. Bowman '22.

February 12: "Horner's method of approximating roots" by Thomas G. Bowman '22; "The quadratrix" by Stella Abraham '21.

March 11: Social meeting. Professor Mayer G. Gaba gave a humorous reading "The new education in mathematics" and Miss Esther Daily furnished music. Mathematical games were played and refreshments served.

PI MU EPSILON, MATHEMATICAL FRATERNITY, OHIO STATE CHAPTER, Columbus, O.

This chapter formed a tentative organization in June and received its charter in October of 1919.

Readers of the MONTHLY will recall the account already given (*1918*, 271) of the Pi Mu Epsilon mathematical fraternity organized (1913) and incorporated (1914) at Syracuse, N. Y. The Ohio State chapter holds its charter from Syracuse and, like the parent chapter, it "aims to promote mathematics and scholarship." The high standards for eligibility to membership inaugurated at Syracuse have been maintained at the Ohio State University.

The active membership now numbers 39, of whom 18 are faculty members and graduate students and 21 are senior undergraduates. The list of charter members included every member of the mathematics department faculty.

The founding of the honorary mathematical fraternity was welcomed with much enthusiasm by the advanced students of mathematics. Departmental fraternities, both active and purely honorary, are numerous at Ohio State and they appear to meet a real need. Any college favored with an active chapter of Sigma Xi will readily understand the advantages of coöperative effort. Pi Mu Epsilon hopes to accomplish for the more limited field of mathematics what Sigma Xi is doing in the larger field of science. Ohio State has every intention of being an active chapter.

The officers for the year 1919–20 were: Director, Professor C. L. Arnold; vice-director, Professor Grace M. Bareis; secretary, Clarice S. Hobensack Gr.; treasurer, J. R. Anderson '20.

The following papers have been presented: "Differential symbolism in connection with series" by Professor R. D. Bohannan; "Three remarkable fractions appearing in a parameter study of certain curves of order ∞^3" by Professor C. L. Arnold; "A graphical presentation of the locus of the perihelion and aphelion points of certain satellites" by Harry F. Kohl Gr.; "Functions having preassigned zeros and infinities" by Mabel M. Madden '20; "A generalization of the law of signs" by Clarice S. Hobensack Gr.

Ohio State has, also, a strong undergraduate mathematics club which meets twice a month with an average attendance of over fifty. The officers of this club are all undergraduates and its papers and discussions lie in the field of interest of its younger members. Speaking of the two organizations our correspondent, Professor C. L. Arnold, says:

"There is a need for both the club and the fraternity. They coöperate rather than conflict. Mathematics is an elective in all the general courses. The rôle of the club is to foster interest early in the student's elective course. Pi Mu Epsilon hopes to recognize and honor exceptional work at the end of the course. Other departments do this. Surely the mathematician deserves and values an equal recognition."

THE PENTAGRAM, University of Texas, Austin. [*1918*, 273–274; *1919*, 364.]

The following programs have been given during 1919–20.

October 22, 1919: "Bees" by Professor M. B. Porter.
November 5: "Some ruler constructions" by Edison H. Thomas '20.
November 25: Social meeting at the home of Professor J. W. Calhoun.
December 3: "Mathematics and mental development" by Mary F. Decherd, Instructor in mathematics.
January 14, 1920: "Bonds" by Henry H. Hammer Gr.
January 28: "Some definite integrals by actual summation" by Joseph E. Burman Gr.
February 11: "Line coördinates" by Martha Randall '20.
March 3: "Codes and ciphers" by Renke G. Lubben '21; "Egyptian hieroglyphics" by Professor M. B. Porter.
March 10: Party at the home of Miss Goldie P. Horton, Instructor in pure mathematics, Misses Horton and Decherd hostesses.